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— Scribner & Welford have just imported a unique example of book-making in the "Mulum in Parvo Atlas of the World." It contains ninety-six double-page maps, a large amount of statistics, and an index covering over one hundred pages, all in shape and size for the pocket. They have just ready a volume of poems and translations by W. J. Linton, the well-known engraver. He privately published, before this, two volumes of poems, both in very limited editions, and now very scarce. In this volume nearly all the poems in those two volumes are included; and, besides new poems, a number of new renderings of French poems, in the original metres, are included.

— Roberts Brothers announce for early publication the second volume of Renan's "History of the People of Israel," covering the period from the reign of David to the capture of Samaria, 721 B.C.; and "French and English," a comparison between these great nations in literature, science, and art, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

— Macmillan & Co. will act as the American agents of Sonnenschein & Co.'s new Library of Philosophy. This library is to consist of a series of works edited by J. H. Muirhead, and arranged in three departments, dealing respectively with schools of philosophers, the history of thought in particular departments, and the subject-matter of philosophy treated from an original point of view. In the first series, which will, it is expected, ultimately cover the entire history of thought in the fields of metaphysics and ethics, the following volumes have already been promised: "Sensationalists: Locke to Mill," by W. S. Hough of Ann Arbor, Mich.; "Modern Realists: Leibnitz to Lotze," by Professor Andrew Seth of St Andrew's; "Early Idealists: Descartes to Leibnitz," by W. L. Courtney of New College, Oxford; "Scientific Evolutionists: Comte to Spencer," by Professor John Watson of Kingston, Canada; "Utilitarians: Bentham to Contemporary Writers," by W. R. Sorley of Trinity College, Cambridge; "Moral Sense Writers: Shaftesbury to Martineau," by Professor William Knight of St. Andrew's; and "Idealistic Moralists: Kant to Green," by Professor Henry Jones of University College, Bangor, Me. Of the volumes of the second series, already arranged for, may be mentioned a "History of Logic," by Professor George S. Morris of Ann Arbor, Mich.; "History of Psychology," by Professor Adamson of Owens College; "History of Political Philosophy," by D. G. Ritchie and J. H. Muirhead; "History of Economics," by Dr. J. Bonar; "History of Æsthetics," by A. Bosanquet; and "Evolution of Theology," by Professor Otto Pfeleiderer. As an introduction to the library, Erdmann's (smaller) "History of Philosophy," in three volumes, has been translated by Dr. W. S. Hough of Ann Arbor, Mich., and will appear very shortly.

— Macmillan & Co. have just ready F. Marion Crawford's latest novel, "Greifenstein," the scene of which is laid in South Germany, principally in the Black Forest. Some charming bits of German university life are given.

— D. Appleton & Co. have just ready "The History of Ancient Civilization," a handbook based upon M. Gustave Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilization," a recent French work that has been highly commended by European critics, edited, revised, and extended by Rem. J. Verschoyle. The second part of the work, treating of modern civilization, will appear shortly. They have also just ready "The Ladies' Gallery," by Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Campbell-Praed, in their Town and Country Library.

— Almost the only new English poet who has won a way into American magazines in the past two or three years is Mrs. Graham R. Tomson, a collection of whose verse is about to be issued by Longmans, Green, & Co., almost at the same time that they publish Col. Higginson's poems. Mrs. Tomson's book is called "The Bird-Bride, a Volume of Ballads and Sonnets." The title "ballad" is of interest to Americans, in that it is an Eskimo legend.

— In the May issue of *The Chautauquan*, Professor J. A. Harrison of Washington and Lee University discusses "Physical Culture in Ancient Greece;" Thomas D. Seymour of Yale University writes on "Demosthenes," the eighth in the series of Greek biographical sketches; Russell Sturgis has a paper on "The Archæ-

ologist in Greece;" the Rev. J. G. Wood, the eminent English naturalist, gives the first of a two-part paper on "Odd Fishes;" Charles Barnard writes of "The Social and Economic Effects of Railroads;" Helen Campbell discusses "The Child and the Community;" "Internal Improvements" is the subject of an article by Franklin H. Giddings of Bryn Mawr College; John Burroughs writes on "Lovers of Nature;" Professor Charles J. Little of Syracuse University considers "The Paris Mob and its Achievements;" an article on "Queer Uses of Words" is from the pen of Rebecca Hart; a sketch of the Russian general, Loris-Melikof, is translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; Dr. H. C. Adams of Michigan University explains the nature and use of "National Bank Notes;" and Charles Frederick Holder closes the list of contributed articles with an account of "The Early Californians."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*.*Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith.

The editor will be glad to publish any queries consonant with the character of the journal.

Twenty copies of the number containing his communication will be furnished free to any correspondent on request.

The Robinson Anemometer.

IN concluding my share in the discussion of this question, I wish to show that it looks now as though Professor Marvin and I have been considering the same resultant effect in the anemometer problem, but from different standpoints. If we place an anemometer on a whirler in a free wind, it is easy to see that the wind must have, relatively, a constant effect in all portions of the rotation. If the wind is double the velocity of the whirler, the resultant effect will be due two-thirds to it and one-third to the whirler; if the two are equal, each will produce half the effect; and so on. This effect has an actual continued increase during half a rotation, and an equivalent diminution during the remaining half: therefore it seems plain that the momentum acquired by the cups during half the rotation of the whirler would be balanced by that lost during the other half.

Viewed from the standpoint of the free wind effect, however, we see an entirely different condition. In computing the anemometer factor, it has been customary to regard the motion of the whirler as entering in its entirety in every rotation, and the whole resultant effect of both whirler and wind on the anemometer has been combined with that. In consequence the total effect differs with each relative motion of whirler and wind. For example: if the wind is double the whirler velocity, there is an increase above the motion due to the whirler during the whole of its rotation, and a total increase in the effect, due to the wind, of about 100 per cent; if the two are equal, there is an increase for two-thirds of the whirler rotation, with an increase of over 25 per cent in the effect due to the wind; if the wind is half the whirler, the increase continues through about 59 per cent of the rotation, with an increase in the resultant of 10 per cent; and so on. If we add to this the effect of whirls in the air, the low results found in England seem to be accounted for.

It seems to be pretty well proved that heavy cups, from their momentum, do not run ahead of lighter cups in an intermittent wind; and even if they did, their resultant motion would not be increased on a whirler. There is good evidence, that, at least at a low velocity of the whirler, the direct effect of the free wind accounts for the very low anemometer factor found therein.

H. A. HAZEN,

Washington, D.C., April 15.

Surveys, their Kinds and Purposes.

WILL you kindly permit me space to criticise some of the conclusions reached by Mr. Marcus Baker, in the paper on "Surveys, their Kinds and Purposes," published in your issue of Nov. 30, 1888? The classification of surveying work is becoming more important every day, in view of the greater interest the States are